

PANAYOTOVA, M.D. Cand Geo Min Sci -- (diss) "Polyamo-Kamenyansk
group of ultra basic ^{MASIC} of the Rodopskiy mountains and
their chromite content." Mos 1958, 16 pp (Mos State Univ
im M.V. Lomonosov) 110 copies (KL, 21-58, 89)

- 16 -

PANAYOTOVA, M.D.

Minerals of the chrome spinellide group and their relation
with certain types of ultrabasic rocks in the Golyamo
Kamenyane ore deposit (Rhodope Mountains, Bulgaria). Vest.
Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv., geol., geog. 14 no.2:141-148
'59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra poleznykh iskopayemykh Moskovskogo gos.universiteta.
(Golyamo Kamenyane Region, Bulgaria--Spinel group)

PANAYOTTI, Z.F.

Effect of middle frequency noise of various intensity on
the functional state of acoustic and motor analysors. Trudy
ISGMI 75:156-162 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh
zabolevaniy (zav. kafedroy - prof. Ye.TS. Andreyeva-
Galanina) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo me-
ditsinskogo instituta.

PANC, K.

"Economical use of investments."

p. 350 (Sklar A Keramik) Vol. 7, no. 12, Dec. 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

PANC, K.

For higher labor productivity in glass and ceramic industries. p.126.
(Sklar A Keramik, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1967, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) 10. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1967. Incl.

PANC, K.

"Economical utilization of investments. ; Through new techniques to a higher productivity exhibition in Liberec."

p. 338, 339 (Kozarstvi) Vol. 7, no. 12, Dec. 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

PANZ, Karel [Panc, K.], inzh.

From the exhibition of Czechoslovakian glass. Sov.torg. 33 no.11:40-41
N '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Spetsialist-konsul'tant Vystavki chekhoslovatskogo stekla.
(Moscow--Glassware, Czechoslovak--Exhibitions)

PANC, V.

Calculating horizontal cylindrical tanks loaded with hydrostatic pressure.
p. 338

INŽENÝRSKÉ STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictví) Praha

Vol. 3, no. 8, Aug. 1954

East European Accessions List

Vol. 5 No. 1

Jan. 1956

PANC, VLAD. M.S.

Improved Relaxation Method.

Panc, Vladimír. Die verbesserte Relaxationsmethode. Apl. Mat. 2 (1957), 184-201. (Czech. Russian and German summaries)

Es handelt sich um eine Verbindung der zuerst von V. Dašek und R. V. Southwell entwickelten Relaxationsmethoden [cf., e.g., R. V. Southwell, Relaxation methods in engineering science, Oxford, 1940; MR 3, 152] die sich eine Beschleunigung der auftretenden Konvergenzprozesse zum Ziel setzt. Dafür gewinnt Verfasser zwei Methoden, deren Gruppenoperationen sich von der Southwellschen Methode unterscheiden und unter Verwendung von Dreiecksmatrizen zu einer Relaxationselimination führen, welche das bekannte Gaußsche Verfahren praktisch verbessert. Nach einer theoretischen Behandlung des Systems

$$x_1 + \sum_{k=2}^n a_{1k} x_k = a_{10}, \quad x_2 + \sum_{k=3}^n a_{2k} x_k = a_{20}, \quad \dots, \quad x_{n-1} + \sum_{k=n}^n a_{n-1,k} x_k = a_{n-1,0}$$

werden zwei numerische Beispiele durchgerechnet. Dabei wird noch insbesondere auf die Umstände hingewiesen, welche die Anwendung der entwickelten Methoden konvergenzbeschleunigend beeinflussen können. M. Pini

PANC, V.

Improved Relaxation Method.

Panc, Vladimir. Die verbesserte Relaxationsmethode.
Apl. Mat. 2 (1957), 184-201. (Czech. Russian and German summaries)

Es handelt sich um eine Verbindung der zuerst von V. Dasek und R. V. Southwell entwickelten Relaxationsmethoden (cf., e.g., R. V. Southwell, Relaxation methods in engineering science, Oxford, 1940; MR 3, 152) die sich eine Beschleunigung der auftretenden Konvergenzprozesse zum Ziel setzt. Dafür gewinnt Verfasser zwei Methoden, deren Gruppenoperationen sich von der Southwellschen Methode unterscheiden und unter Verwendung von Dreiecksmatrizen zu einer Relaxationselimination führen, welche das bekannte Gaußsche Verfahren praktisch verbessert. Nach einer theoretischen Behandlung des Systems

$$x_1 + \sum_{k=2}^n a_{1k} x_k = a_{10}, \quad x_2 + \sum_{k=3}^n a_{2k} x_k = a_{20}, \quad \dots, \\ x_n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_{nk} x_k = a_{n0}$$

werden zwei numerische Beispiele durchgerechnet. Dabei wird noch insbesondere auf die Umstände hingewiesen, welche die Anwendung der entwickelten Methoden konvergenzbeschleunigend beeinflussen können. M. Pini.

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PANČ, V.

"An improved relaxation method."

p. 134 (INSTITUTE of Mathematics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences) Vol. 2, no. 1, 1957

SO, Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 5, May 1958

PANC, V.

Long rib-like cylindrical sheathing. p.12. (Stavebnicky Casopis. Bratislava. Vol. 1, no. 1, 1957.)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1967. incl.

PANC, V.

Modern thin-walled structures and their statival solution. p. 3

CZECHOSLOVAK HEAVY INDUSTRY. (Ceskoslovenska obchodni komora) Prague,
Czechoslovakia. No. 6, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959
Uncl.

14(10)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

CZECH/2827

Panc, Vladimir, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Engineer

Statika tenkostěnných prutů a konstrukcí (Design of Thin-walled Beams and Structures for Static Loads) Prague, Nakladatelství Československé Akademie Věd, 1959. 423 p. (Series: Československá Akademie Věd. Studie a prameny. Sekce technická) 1,750 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: Václav Dašek, Academician; Ed.: Lidmila Janská; Tech. Ed.: František Koncický.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for structural design engineers, stress analysts, and scientific research workers.

COVERAGE: The book deals with the theory of thin-walled prismatic structures transversally reinforced with thin-walled or trussed bulkheads or with sufficiently rigid ribs. The subject matter is based on theories of thin-walled structures developed by Soviet scientists and on the author's own general theory of prismatic thin-walled structures. Beams with open and closed cross sections and one-cell and multicell cross sections are analyzed. The author mentions Stanislav Bechyně, Academician, and František

Card 1/9

Design of Thin-walled Beams (Cont.)

CZECH/2827

Jermar, Professor, Engineer, Doctor, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, Czechoslovakia, as contributors. He thanks Vaclav Dasek, Academician; Frantisek Faltus, Professor, Engineer, Doctor, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, Czechoslovakia; and Ferdinand Lederer, Professor, Engineer, Doctor of Technical Sciences, for their assistance. There are 22 references, all Soviet.

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PANC, Vladimir, inz., C.Sc.

Stress conditions of spherical shells supported by a vertical plane.
Acta techn Gz 7 no.4:345-389 '62.

1. Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Praha 6, Solinova 7.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238920018-7"

ANTS, Vladimir: [Name of author] ... kumitni tekhnicheskikh ved

Statistical ...
Acta techn. Cz. 6 no. 3: 1-18, 1961

1. Chekhoslovatskaya Akademiya nauk ...
Vysehradskaya ...

ACCESSION NR: AP4016283

2/0026/64/009/001/0001/0030

AUTHOR: Panc, Vladimir (Science Candidate, Prague)

TITLE: Theory of prestressed pressure vessels with elastic rings

SOURCE: Aplikace matematiky, v. 9, no. 1, 1964, 1-30

TOPIC TAGS: stress, thin-walled cylinder, axially symmetrical problem, elastic ring, pressure vessel, Donnell equation

ABSTRACT: Known basic equations as used by various authors for solving boundary value problems in the theory of cylindrical shells with circular cross sections are reviewed, and a more accurate version of Donnell's equation is offered. As a special axially symmetrical problem, stress and deformation are studied in thin-walled pressure vessels and pipes, prestressed by elastic rings drawn while hot. On the basis of the equations for the general boundary value problem, a method is presented for stress computations for a cylindrical tank with elastic rings prestressed by internal rods. Orig. art. has 3 figures, 131 equations.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4016283

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Mar63

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, MD

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

L 33505-66 EWP(w) EM

ACC NR: AP6023470

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0026/65/010/005/0399/0422

AUTHOR: Panc, Vladimir--Pants, V. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences; Prague)

ORG: Institute of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, CSAV, Prague (Ustav teoreticke a aplikovane mechaniky, CSAV)

TITLE: Axisymmetric stressed states of an elastic plate yielding to displacement

SOURCE: Aplikace matematiky, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 399-422

TOPIC TAGS: shear stress, elastic plate, material deformation, stress analysis

ABSTRACT: In a consideration of transverse shearing strain, a refinement of the classical plate theory is developed for the case of thin, elastic circular plates under axisymmetric load. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 04Aug64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1

80

0915

1430

PANC, Vladimir, inz. CSc.

The effect of the compressibility of material at the limit elastic-plastic equilibrium. Acta techn Cz 10 no.1:1-29 '65.

1. Institute of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 2, Vysehradská 49. Submitted May 5, 1964.

L 09063-67 EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k) EM

ACC NR: AT6033133

SOURCE CODE: HU/2504/66/053/03-/0389/0405

AUTHOR: Panc, V.--Pants, V. (Candidate of technical sciences) 8

ORG: Institute for Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

26
TITLE: Theory for thin-walled beams on an elastic support

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta technica, v. 53, no. 3-4, 1966, 389-405

TOPIC TAGS: thin walled beam, shear stress

ABSTRACT:

A general theory was developed for thin-walled, prismatic beams elastically supported and having rigid cross sections symmetrical to the vertical axis. As compared to the classical theory for elastically supported beams, the basic equation of the problem contains one additional member characterizing the shear strains in the center plane. The equations derived prove that for thin-walled structures the influence studied cannot be neglected.

Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 31 formulas. [Based on author's Eng. abst.]
[JPRS: 36,645]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 07Aug64 / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

Cord 1/1 not

09-30 0682

[illegible]

PANCER, O.

The rationalization of work in agriculture and its popularization through teaching and training. p. 659.
(Tehnika, Vol. 12, no. 4, 1957. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 7,
July 1957. Uncl.

PANCER, O.

Seventh Congress of the International Committee for Farm Work Organization
(CIOSTA). p. 826.
(Tehnika, Vol. 12, No. 5, 1957, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

PANCER, Zdzisław, Pplk. dypl.

Cosmocrator, cosmocrator - here is the earth. Przegl
techn no.15:3,4 Ap '62.

PANCIUSCU, S., ing.

Observations on check valve cementing. Petrol si gaze 14
no. 5:251-254 My'63.

PANCESCU, Sergiu, ing.

Redrilling of wells. Petrol si gaze 14 no.1:22-27 Ja '63.

L 4363-66

ACC NR: AP4028420

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/001/0035/0038

AUTHOR: Mihajlov, M.; Pancev, A.

5
B

ORG: Institute for Organic Chemistry of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Institut für organische Chemie an der Bulgarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften)

TITLE: Production of a mixture of α -aminoacid hydrochlorides from gelatin and its esterification with butanol

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 1, 1965, 35-38

TOPIC TAGS: ester, amino acid, polymer protein, esterification

ABSTRACT: [German article] The polycondensation of α -aminoacid esters under the influence of carbon dioxide and other catalyzers has been lately the subject of very interesting studies (see, Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po mikromolekulyarnoy khimii SSSR, Doklady i avtoreferaty [International Symposium of Micromolecular Chemistry USSR, Contributions and Reports], M., 14-18, VI 1960, I Sec. p. 210). It represents a convenient method for the production of model-polypeptides of given composition and structure. The esters of the α -aminoacids represent also useful raw material for the synthesis of other interesting polymers, and consequently, the authors present in this article a method for the production of α -aminoacids from proteins and their esterification. Curves present the time dependence of the acid

Card 1/2

L 4363-66

ACC NR: AP5028420

number and the specific weight of the reacting mixture, of the degree of completion of the hydrolysis, of the changes in $[\alpha]_D^{20}$, and of the kinetics of water separation. The paper was presented by B. Kurtov, Corresponding Member, 28 Aug 64. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table JPRS

SUB CODE: OC, GC / SUBM DATE: 28Aug64 / OTH REF: 003 / SOV REF: 002

Card 2/2

PANCHEWICZ, Ignacy (Krakow, ul. Kopernika 40)

Early diagnosis of esophageal cancer. Polski przegl. chir. 26 no.
7:623-630 July 54.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej im. prof. M. Rutkowskiego w Krakowie. Kierownik: prof. dr J. Bogusz.
(ESOPHAGUS, neoplasms,
diag., early)

MRUK, Jozef; PANCEWICZ, Igancy (Krakow)

A case of perforation of deep femoral artery in the course of endocarditis lenta. Przegl.lek., Krakow 11 no.5:136-138 '55.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Krakowie Kierownik:
Prof. dr J. Bogusz.

(ENDOCARDITIS SUBACUTE, BACTERIAL, complications
femoral artery, deep, rupt.)

(ARTERIES, FEMORAL rupture
with endocarditis subacute, bacterial)

PANCEWICZ, Ignacy

Diagnostic difficulties in invagination in adults. Polski
przegl. chir. 28 no.10:1037-1042 Oct 56.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Krakowie Kierownik:
prof. dr. K. Michejda, Adres autora: Krakow, ul. Kopernika 21.
(INTUSSUCEPTION, diagnosis,
difficulties in adults (Pol))

PANCZYCZ, Ignacy; SZNAJDER, Włodzimierz; WROBLEWSKI, Wincenty; GIL, Henryk

The significance of contrast media in the diagnosis and treatment of intussusception in children. Polski przegl. chir. 28 no.1:17-25 Jan 56.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Krakowie Kierownik: prof.

J. Bogusz Krakow, ul. Kopernika 21.

(INTUSSUSCEPTION, in inf. & Child,

diag. & ther. value of contrast media. (Pol))

(CONTRAST MEDIA,

in diag. & ther. of intussusception in child. (Pol))

WOLOCHOWICZ-JOZWIAKOWA, Zofia; PANCYWICZ-OLSZEWSKA, Janina

Abnormal arterial vascularization of the lower lobe of the left
lung. Polski przezl.chir. 32 no.7:655-659 J1 '60.
(PULMONARY ARTERY abnorm)

BROSZEWSKI, J.; PANCEWICZ-OLSZEWSKA, W.

A case of obstructive jaundice caused by chronic inflammation of the head of the pancreas. *Pediatr. polska* 34 no.6:835-838 June 59.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Dziecięcych A. M. w Poznaniu Kierownik:
prof. dr med. T. Rafinski i z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w
Poznaniu Kierownik: doc. dr med. J. Broszewski
(JAUNDICE OBSTRUCTIVE, etiol.)
(PANCREATITIS, compl.)

ПАВЛОВ, П. ПАНЧАРОВСКИ, Д.

MIKHAILOV, P. PANCHAREVSKI, D.

Pathogenesis, clinical aspects, therapy, and prevention of
occupational dermatitis. Suvrem. med., Sofia 4 no.9:54-63
1953. (CML 25:5)

1. Of the Dermato-Venereological Scientific-Research Institute
for the Republic (Director --Prof. P. Popkhrístov).

PANCHARTK, J.; ALLAN, Z.J.; MUZIK, F.

Aromatic azo and diazo compounds. XXXIX. Chromatographic constitutional analysis of synthetic dyes. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.11:2783-2799 N '60.

(EEAI 10:6)

1. Organisch-technologisches Laboratorium I, Forschungsinstitut für organische Synthesen, Pardubice-Rybitvi.

(Azo compounds) (Diazo compounds) (Chromatography)
(Dyes and dyeing)

PANCHATEK, G.

Seventh General Conference of the International Atomic
Energy Agency. Jaderna energie 10 no. 2:68-70 P '64.

BOYKO, B.T.; PANCHEKHA, P.A.; POLENOVA, V.M.; FUKS, M.Ya.

Comparing the degree of disorientation of separately reflecting regions in thin vacuum condensates and solid specimens of aluminum. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.4:540-543 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

L 00739-67 EWI(l)/EWI(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/AT/JH
ACC NR: AP6018942 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/006/0848/0853
AUTHOR: Palstnik, L. S.; Paks, M. Ia.; Boyko, B. T.; Panchenko, P. A. 4/
ORG: Kharkov Polytechnic Institute im. V. I. Lenin (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)
TITLE: Electron diffraction study of the block structure of aluminum condensates
SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 6, 1966, 848-853
TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, metal film, electron diffraction analysis
ABSTRACT: In an earlier paper, the authors described the electron diffraction micro-beam method for determining the size and disorientation of block crystallites in aluminum vacuum condensates 60-200 Å thick after annealing at 300° and above. In the present work, this technique was developed by increasing the resolution of the various reflections, so that the point diffraction lines on the electron diffraction patterns were obtained with films in the initial (unannealed) state. This made it possible to study the substructure of the films without altering it by the subsequent action of heat. The average length of the blocks in unannealed Al films condensed on an unheated substrate changes from 220 to 320 Å as the film thickness changes from 150 to 750 Å. The lower limit of the disorientation angles is 1.5-2°. Films 150 Å thick have a monoblock structure in their thickness. At 400 Å and higher, the monoblock character is impaired; it is probably a structural factor which determines the effect of the thick-
Cord 1/2 UDC: 548.4

L 00739-57

ACC NR: AP6018942

ness on certain structurally sensitive properties. The presence of a sufficiently large number of blocks in the thickness of the film makes the latter similar to massive bodies. The density of the stream of condensing atoms is one of the parameters determining the form of the blocks, i. e., their size in the plane of the film and along the normal to it. Physical properties sensitive to the substructure may be different in the plane of the film and along the normal. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table, and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 15Jun65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

Cord

2/2 ZC

L 09010-62 EWP(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JH

ACC NR: AP6027788

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/022/001/0073/0077

AUTHOR: Palatnik, L. S.; Fuks, M. Ya.; Boyko, B. T.; Panchekha, P. A.

ORG: Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute im. V. I. Lenin (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: X-ray diffractometric investigation of the substructure of thin aluminum condensates

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 22, no. 1, 1966, 73-77

TOPIC TAGS: diffractometer, x ray diffraction analysis, aluminum, metal vapor deposition /
/ URS-50IM diffractometer

ABSTRACT: This work is a continuation of a previous investigation (Palatnik, L. S., et al. FMM, 1966, 21, 848), with the difference that it employs the x-ray diffractometric method to verify the possibility of differences between certain structurally sensitive physical properties in the plane of the thin film and along the normal with respect to this plane, which is assumed to be conditioned by different mechanisms of formation of regions of coherent scattering as a function of the condensation rate. To this end, 99.999 % pure Al was vacuum-evaporated on two unheated glass substrates coated with NaCl and located at different distances

Cord 1/2

UDC: 620.183.48

L 09010-67

ACC NR: AP6027788

0

from the evaporator. The mean condensation rate on one substrate was $7 \text{ \AA} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$ and on the other substrate, $23 \text{ \AA} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$. The film obtained on the substrate closer to the evaporator was 1600 Å thick, while the film obtained on the more distant substrate was 500 Å thick. Packets of these films were then investigated with the aid of an URS-50IM diffractometer. Findings: for the thicker films (1600 Å), due to the higher condensation rate as compared with the thinner films (500 Å), the mean volume of regions of coherent scattering (r.c.s.) is greater, with the size of these regions increasing both the plane of the film and at right angles thereto. Even so, however, the increase in film thickness becomes greater than the increase in the size of the r.c.s. in the direction normal to the film plane so that, after passing through some critical thickness, the formerly monocrystalline film now becomes polycrystalline in thickness. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20, 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 16Jul65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 nst

PANCHIKHIN, R. (g.Zhdanov)

Great love. Okhr. trada i sots. strakh. 3 no.5:42-45 My '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Zhdanov--Industrial hygiene)

(Zhdanov--Industrial relations)

KIMEL', L.R.; PANCHENKI, A.M.; POLYAKOV, V.I.; TERENT'YEV, V.P.

Experimental study of the distribution function of monodirectional point sources of γ -quanta with initial energies of 0.661 and 1.25 Mev. in concrete, aluminum, iron, and lead. Vop. doz. i zashch. ot izluch. no.2:28-39 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

PANCHENKO
25688

Bor'ba S Poteryami Pri Khraneni Vina V Otkrytykh Oshakh. Vinogradarstvo
Vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1948, No. 6, s. 46

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948

25681

PAICHENKO

Bor'ba s poteryami pri khraneni vina v otkry'tykh chanakh.
Vinodelie i Vinovarskoye Delo, 1941, No. 6, s. 46.

SO: Letonis' Zhurnal'nykh Statей, No. 30, Moskva, 1942

ZONNENBERG, M., inzh.; PANCHENKO, A., inzh.

Shaft kiln for burning lime. Sil'.bud. 7 no.7:12-13
Jl '57. (MIRA 12:11)
(Kilns) (Lime)

PANCHENKO, A.

Stopping gear in the hoist cage. Mast. ugl. 7 no.3:21 Mr '58.
(MIRA 11:3)

1.Glavnyy mekhanik shakhty No. 204 tresta Kopeyskugol', kombinata
Chelyabinskugol'.

(Mine hoisting) (Mine railroads--Cars)

PANCHENKO, A. (Kirovskaya oblast')

In a lumbering enterprise. BTO no.11:48-49 N '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Kirov Province--Lumbering)

PANCHENKO, A.

The value of 1 ¹/₄ and a minute. Grashd.av. 17 no.7:3 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)

VLASENKO, N.K.; PANCHENKO, A.A.

In reference to A.I. Lyskii's article "Causes of priming of boiler
water in the Shpanov Sugar Factory." Sakh.prom. 31 no.9:51-52
S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Ukgiprosakhar.

(Feed water)

IVANENKO, A.P., inzh.; PANCHENKO, A.A., inzh. (Brest)

Freight cars used for hauling grain. Zhel. dor. transp. 40 no.8:88
Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Railroads--Freight cars) (Grain--Transportation)

PANCHENKO, A.A., elektromekhanik

Dispatcher communication with ticket offices. Avtom., telem. i
svyaz' 7 no.8:40 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Orenburgskaya distantiya signalizatsii i svyazi Kuybyshevskoy
dorogi.

(Railroads—Communication systems)

... AN GUNAK ... SAIGOROV, N.V., TROFIMOVA, I. I.

... of metal ions by carboxyl base exchanging compounds
... the form of hydrogen. (zv. vys. uchab. zav.; level met.
... no. 5 43-48 1965. (MIRA 19 19)

1. Gzalleriy politekhnicheskoy institut.

NURYLYBAYEV, A.N.; PANCHENKO, A.G.; PATRIKEYEV, S.B.

Sodalite-nepheline syenites in the Kubasadyr massif within the
Dzharkainagach natural boundary (central Kazakhstan). Izv. Akad.
Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. no.1:28-35 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Akmolinsk Province--Syenite)

PONOMAREV, V.D.; MONICH, V.K.; NURLYBAYEV, A.N.; NI, L.P.;
SOLENKO, T.V.; PANKHENKO, A.G.

Nepheline rocks of the Virgin Territory as a comprehensive
raw material for the production of aluminum oxide, soda
products and cement. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 18 no.4:23-31
Ap '62. (MIRA 16:11)

~~BOBROKHOTOV~~, A.A., inzh.; ~~PANCHENKO~~, A.G., inzh.; SAVEL'YEV, D.N., inzh.;
KOPIENKO, Ye.A., inzh.; BRYUNETKIN, M.G., inzh.; KRAVTSOV, N.F., inzh.;
TIMOFEYeva, R.G., inzh.

Improving the performance of open-hearth furnaces. Stal' 23 no.4:
304-308 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Open-hearth furnaces)

1. 00376-56 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EED-2/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/CG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5013562

UR/0000/64/000/000/0148/0160.

AUTHOR: Panchenko, A. G.⁴⁴

TITLE: A method of input information processing for digital programming devices

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki⁴⁴/Avtomatika, telemekhanika i priboro-stroyeniye (Automatic control, remote control, and instrument manufacture). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1984, 148-160

TOPIC TAGS: information processing, metal cutting machine tool, computer input unit, digital computer, computer programming, computer component

ABSTRACT: Among the most difficult tasks of programmed control of metal-cutting machine tools is the preparation of information for the interpolators. Considerable calculations are required to determine all the reference points of the mill center from which the interpolator establishes the continuous trajectory of the cutter (equidistant). The author investigates the tabular method because the processing of information by that method is particularly time consuming. To reduce the volume of input information concerning the path, maintain the possible control of intermediate and final computations, and eliminate the errors in initial data on reference points, he proposes an n-th order parametrically-

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L 00376-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5013562

specified interpolation formula using the even and odd differences at $n + 2$ lattice points. The formula can be used for the preparation of the initial data for the linear as well as parabolic interpolators. The present paper discusses the case concerning the preparation of the initial data for a linear oscillator. The formulas proposed are simple, permit a convenient estimate of the errors during the establishment of the particular polynomial, allow the determination of the errors in initial data and the removal of the "irremovable" error, and contain a convenient curve-smoothness criterion at the point of contact between two polynomials. Orig. art. has: 44 formulas and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, IE

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

96
Card 2/2

L 421K-4

ACC NR: AT6008920

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0038/0046

AUTHOR: Panchenko, A. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Algorithm for preparing input information for nonlinear interpolator

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Avtomaticheskiiye i teleanformatsionnyye sistemy (Automatic and teleinformation systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 38-46

TOPIC TAGS: information processing, interpolation, automatic control, algorithm, metal machining

ABSTRACT: In the preparation of programs for machining metal surfaces or contours, Lagrange polynomials, least-square method, iteration method, etc., have been used. All these methods require much labor and have proven to be costly; in addition, they have serious drawbacks, such as a large-storage computer required, complicated process of error evaluation, etc. This new algorithm is proposed for a 4th degree interpolator:

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L 42190-6

ACC NR: AT6008920

$$F(t) = y_0 + \frac{t}{2} (\Delta y_0 + \Delta y_{-0.5}) + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2!} [t \Delta^2 y_{-1} + (t-1) \Delta^2 y_{-0.5}] + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2(n)!} (t^2 - 1^2) \dots \left[t^2 - \left(\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right)^2 \right] \left[t \Delta^n y_{-\frac{n}{2}} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \left(t - \frac{n}{2} \right) \Delta^n y_{-0.5(n-1)} \right] + \frac{1}{2(n+1)!} (t^2 - 1^2) \dots \left[t^2 - \left(\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right)^2 \right] \times$$

$$\times \left(t - \frac{n}{2} \right) \left[\left(t + \frac{n}{2} \right) \Delta^{n+1} y_{-\frac{n-1}{2}} + (t-0.5) \Delta^{n+1} y_{-\frac{n}{2}} \right] \dots$$

or, for $n=4$

$$F(t) = A_0 + A_1 t + A_2 t^2 + A_3 t^3 + A_4 t^4, \quad (1)$$

where $t = \frac{x-x_0}{h}$, $t \in (-2, +3)$, h is the argument step,

$$A_0 = y_0,$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} (\Delta y_0 + \Delta y_{-0.5} - \frac{1}{2} \Delta^2 y_{-0.5} - \frac{1}{6} \Delta^3 y_{-1.5} + \frac{1}{12} \Delta^3 y_{-1} +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{12} \Delta^4 y_{-1.5}).$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{4} (\Delta^2 y_{-0.5} + \Delta^2 y_{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \Delta^3 y_{-1} - \frac{1}{12} \Delta^4 y_{-1.5} - \frac{1}{12} \Delta^4 y_{-1}), \quad (2)$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{12} (\Delta^3 y_{-1} + \Delta^3 y_{-1.5} - \frac{1}{2} \Delta^4 y_{-1.5}).$$

$$A_4 = \frac{1}{48} (\Delta^4 y_{-1.5} + \Delta^4 y_{-2}).$$

Card 2/3

L 42100-6f

ACC NR: AT6008920

Formulas for ordinary and central differences and for errors are given. These advantages of the new algorithm are claimed: (1) Simplicity and convenience of setting up the interpolation polynomial; (2) Practical evaluation of the error involved; (3) Possibility of checking intermediate and final results; (4) Determination of error of the final result; (5) Practically acceptable criterion of the curve smoothness at the point of joining of two polynomials; (6) Small storage in the digital computer; (7) No undulation between reference points; (8) Minimum input information. Orig. art. has: 26 formulas and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13, 12 / SUBM DATE: 14Jul65 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 3/3

MEYBAYEV, A.K.; MUKH, V.K. [deceased]; PANCHENKO, A.G.

New data on the geology of the Kubasadyr Massif of alkali rocks.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. 22 no.1:57-61. Alma-Ata-P. 1985.

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk im. K.I. Satpayeva, g. Alma-Ata.

PANCHENKO, A.G. (Leningrad)

Programming algorithm for machining a three-dimensional part on
a program controlled machine tool. Mashinovedenie no.5:59-69 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

AKOL'ZIN, L.Ye.; BEDILO, V.Ye.; BOROZDOV, I.A.; LISHBERGOV, V.D.; TSOY, D.;
 DUGIN, Ye.V., otv.red.; DUKALOV, M.P., red.; BUBYR', V.A., red.;
 TYUTYUNIK, Ya.I., red.; MOHIN, M.I., red.; PANCHENKO, A.I., red.;
 BELYAYEV, F.R., red.; RABINKOVA, L.K., red.isd-va; KOROVENKOVA,
 Z.A., *tekhn.red.

[Standard cross sections of mine workings] Tipovye sechenia
 gornyykh vyrabotok. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po
 gornomu delu. Vol.3. [Cross section of workings lined with
 concrete and artificial stone for 2 and 3-ton cars] Sechenia vy-
 rabotok, zakreplennykh betonom i iskusstvennym kamnem, dlia 2- i
 3-tonnykh vagonetok. 1960. 447 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Yuzhgiproshakht.
 (Mining engineering)

AKOL'ZIN, L.Ye.; LISHBERGOV, V.D.; SHCHUKINA, G.F.; TSOY, D.; DUGIN,
Ye.V., otv.red.; DUKALOV, M.F., red.; BUBYR', V.A., red.; TYUTYUNIK,
Ya.I., red.; MOHIN, M.I., red.; PANCHENKO, A.I., red.; VARSHAVSKIY,
I.N., red.; BELYAYEV, P.R., red.; RABINKOVA, L.K., red.izd-va;
KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Standard cross sections of mine workings] Tipovye sечения gornykh
vyrabotok. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu.
Vol.1. [Cross section of timber-supported workings for 1, 2, and
3-ton cars] Sечения vyrabotok, zakreplennykh derevom dlia 1, 2
i 3-tonnykh vagonetok. 1960. 345 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Yuzhgiproshakht.
(Mining engineering)

REDILO, V.Ye.; BOROZDOV, I.A.; YERSHOV, V.S.; MOGILKO, A.P.; NIKOLAYEV, G.P.; DUGIN, Ye.V., otv.red.; DUKALOV, M.F., red.; BUBYR', V.A., red.; VARSHAVSKIY, I.N., red.; TYUTYUNIK, Ya.I., red.; MOHIN, M.I., red.; PANCHENKO, A.I., red.; BELIAYEV, F.R., red.; RABINKOVA, L.K., red.izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Standard cross sections of mine workings] Tipovye sechenia gorn'nykh vyrabotok. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.2. [Cross section of workings lined with concrete and artificial stone, for 1-ton cars] Sechenia vyrabotok, zakreplennykh betonom i iskusstvennym kamnem, dlia 1-tonnykh vagonetok. 1960. 459 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Yuzhgiproshakht.
(Mining engineering)

ISMAILOV, I.M., inzh.; GAVRILENKO, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; Prinimali uchastiye:
KUTYAVIN, S.M.; ORESHKIN, D.K.; TADZHIBAYEV, G.T.; AKHUNDZHANOV, A.I.;
TONKIKH, P.I.; PANCHENKO, A.I.; FEL'DSHER, M.G.; VORONINA, L.D.

Lowering the solvent content in seed meal before treatment in evapor-
ators. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.10:7-13 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov (for Ismailov,
Gavrilenko). 2. Uch-Kurganskiy masloekstraktsionnyy zavod (for Kutya-
vin, Oreshkin, Tadzhibayev). 3. Sredneaziatskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta zhirov (for Panchenko, Fel'dsher, Voronina).
(Uch-Kurgan--Oil industries--Equipment and supplies)

AKOL'ZIN, L.Ye.; BOROXDOV, I.A.; BEDILO, V.Ye.; TERESHKIN, P.N. Prinimali
uchastiye: BELYAYEV, P.R.; BEREZHNOY, N.V.; BUBYR', V.A.; VAKSHAVSKIY,
I.N.; DUDKO, V.P.; YERSHOV, V.S.; DUGIN, Ye.V.; DUKALOV, M.P.;
IVANOV, P.S.; KONAREVA, V.F.; MONIN, M.I.; MOGILKO, A.P.; ~~PANCHENKO,~~
A.I.; POKALYUKOV, S.N.; PRIKHOD'KO, N.D.; RUBIN, I.A.; SIDORENKO,
P.A.; TYUTYUNIK, Ye.I.; KHMEL'NITSKIY, L.Ya.; BONDAR', V.I.; KRIVTSOV,
A.T.; LOKSHIN, V.D.; SOP'YENKO, N.P. RABINKOVA, L.K., red.izd-va;
BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Types of mine cross section] Tipovye sechenia gornyykh vyrabotok.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.4.
[Cross section of mines supported by a sectional reinforced-concrete
lining of URP-11 panels for 1-, 2- and 3-ton railroad cars] Sechenia
vyrabotok, zakreplennykh sbornoj zhelezobetonnoi krep'iu iz plit
URP-II, dlia 1-, 2- i 3-tonnykh vagonetok. 1960. 278 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Khar'kov. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Yuzhgiproshakht.
(Mine timbering)

AKOL'ZIN, L.Ye.; BEDILO, V.Ye.; BOROZDOV, I.A.; VINARSKIY, I.S.;
GOLOVATYUK, S.A.; NIKOLAYEV, G.P. Prinimeli uchastiye:
DATSUN, N.V.; ZHEGOV, V.T.; IVANITSKAYA, S.Yu.; KOMISSAROV,
M.A.; KALINCHUK, I.G.; LISHBERGOV, V.D.; ~~SEKRETERENNIKOVA~~, S.O.;
FILIN, V.D. DUGIN, Ye.V., otv.red.; DUKALOV, M.F., red.;
BUBYR', V.A., red.; TYUTYUNIK, Ya.I., red.; VARSHAVSKIY, I.N.,
red.; MONIN, M.I., red.; PANCHENKO, A.I., red.; BELYAYEV, P.R.,
red.; RABINKOVA, L.K., red.isd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.L., tekhn.red.

[Types of mine cross section] Tipovye secheniya gornyykh vyrabotok. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.5. [Cross section of mines with reinforced-concrete supports and hinge-hung crossbars for 1-, 2- and 3-ton railroad cars] Secheniya vyrabotok, zatreplennykh zhelezobetonnyimi stoikami s sharnirno-podvesnym vekhniakom, dlia 1-, 2- i 3-tonnykh vagonetok. 1960. 411 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Khar'kov. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Yuzhgiproshakht. (Mine timbering)

PANCHENKO, A.M., inzh.

Hand saws with teeth of new shape. Ugol' 33 no.11: N '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Shakhta No.6 kombinata Vorkutugol'.
(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies) (Saws)

PANCHENKO, A.M., inzh.

Planning and expense accounting in operating a mine on a business basis. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.9:61-66 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskii institut. Rekomend. kafedroy bukhgalterskogo ucheta i statistiki. (Mining engineering--Accounting)

PANCHENKO, A.M.; FEDOROV, G.B.

"Atoms for peace" pavillion at the Industrial Exhibition of
the U.S.S.R. in Iraq. Atom.energ. 9 no.1:63-64
J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Atomic energy--Exhibitions)

PANCHENKO, A.M.

Improvement in planning and accounting for industrial expenditures
in coal mining. Ugol' 35 no.11:59 # '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy ekonomicheskii institut.
(Coal mines and mining--Accounting)

S/796/62/000/003/007/019

AUTHORS: Kimmel', L.R., Mashkovich, V.P., Panchenko, A.M.

TITLE: Shielding against the radiation of electron accelerators with a maximum energy of the accelerated electrons of 30 mev.

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut, Pribury i metody analiza izlucheniya. no.3. 1962, 71-78.

TEXT: The paper expounds a simplified method and initial data indispensable for the calculation of shielding against bremsstrahlung and photoneutron radiation for accelerators with a maximum accelerated-electron energy of 30 mev. The electron beam is treated as monoenergetic; in nonmonoenergetic beams the energy distribution spectrum of the electrons can be divided into energy intervals, and each interval is then treated as a monoenergetic beam. Shielding calculations require a knowledge of the distribution of the dosage fields of the bremsstrahlung and the photoneutron fluxes around the target, also their spectral distribution. Shielding thicknesses for either type of radiation are first calculated separately, whereupon the shield thicknesses required to afford protection against both radiations are selected. Bremsstrahlen shielding: The bremsstrahlen dosage rate is a function of the target flux, the electron energy, the atomic number, and the target thickness. The linear dependence of the integral intensity of the bremsstrahlen on the target

Card 1/3

Shielding against the radiation of electron accelerators. S/796/62/000/003/007/019

atomic number, as experimentally obtained and reported by Price-Horton-Spinney (cited in Russian translation), is accepted in preference to the quadratic dependence stipulated by Bethe-Heitler theory. Calculations are made for the radiationally most dangerous case, namely, for a target with maximal atomic number and optimal thickness. The angular distributions of bremsstrahlen dosage rates, under such premise, can be calculated according to Lawson's intensity formula (Nucleonics, v. 10, 1952, 61), since the spectral distribution of bremsstrahlen are independent of the angle (Levin, S., Nucleonics, v. 6, 1954, 54). Data for the dosage spectrum are taken from U.S. literature. From the dosage rate thus obtained, the shield thickness for a nonmonochromatic bremsstrahlung is calculated by the competitive-line method (Gusev, N.G. Spravochnik po radioaktivnym izlucheniym i zashchite - Radioactive radiation and shielding manual. Moscow. Medgiz, 1956). The thicknesses of concrete (density 2.3 g/cm^3) required for various attenuation fractions are tabulated. Gusev's competitive-line method is used up to 6 mev, the experimental data of F. Kirn and R. Kennedy (Nucleonics, v. 6, 1954, 44) for higher energies. Thicknesses calculated according to these two references are graphically compared. The calculated points lie some 8% above the experimental points, presumably because the Gusev tables employ infinite geometry. Photoneutron shielding is required only when the maximal bremsstrahlen energy exceeds the threshold value of the (γ, n) reaction which determines the binding energy of the neutron in the nucleus. This occurs at above 6 mev for almost all elements, except for Be (1.67

Card 2/3

Shielding against the radiation of electron accelerators. S/796/62/000/003/007/019

mev) and D (2.23 mev). The photoneutron flux is a function of the maximal bremsstrahlen energy, the atomic number, and the target geometry. For greatest safety, unless other stipulations are made, a target with high atomic number, e.g., U, which releases the greatest number of photoneutrons, is selected for shielding calculations. Photoneutron outputs per ma of flux versus impinging-electron energy for Cu, Pb, Bi, and U targets are taken from V.I. Gomonay, et al. (Atomnaya energiya, v. 7, no. 5, 1959, 476); using these outputs, and assuming the angular neutron distribution to be isotropic (Price, G., et al., Phys. Rev., v. 77, 1950, 806), the neutron intensity at any given distance is calculated as a function of the electron flux on the target. The maximal energy of the photoneutrons is obtained from the difference between the maximal energy of the bremsstrahlung and the binding energy of the neutron in the target-substance nucleus; the photoneutron spectrum is assumed to have a Maxwellian distribution in which the maximum is shifted toward the weaker energies. From the solid-angle and the spectral distributions thus obtained, the required attenuation fraction can be calculated, whence the wall thickness follows. A specific numerical example is illustrated. The frontal wall of the sample shielding is designed for bremsstrahlung, the other three for photoneutron protection. Thanks expressed to O.I. Leypunskiy, N.G. Gusev, and Ye. L. Stolyarova for valuable advice. There are 6 figures, 1 (unnumbered) table, and 15 references (4 Russian-language Soviet and 11 U.S. references, of which 9 are in English, 2 in Russian translation). ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 3/3

PANCHENKO, A.M., inzh.

Determination of the calculated load maximum and selection of
the power of section transformer substations in coal mines.
Izv. vys. uch. zav.; gor. zhur. 5 no.6:121-128 '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Vorkutinskiy sektor Gosudarstvennogo proyektno-konstruktorskogo
i eksperimental'nogo instituta ugol'nogo mashinostroyeniya.
Rekomendovana kafedroy gornoy elektrotekhniki Sverdlovskogo
gornogo instituta imeni Vakhrusheva.

(Electricity in mining)

45448

S/892/62/000/001/010/022
B102/B186

21.6000

AUTHOR: Panchenko, A.M.

TITLE: Use of standard dosimeters in γ -ray pulsed fields

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Voprosy dozimetrii i zashchity ot izlucheniya, no. 1, 1962, 74-77

TEXT: The errors arising when standard gamma dosimeters designed for continuous radiation are used in pulsed fields are investigated for the widely used microroentgenometer "Kaktus". The accumulation efficiency f for the 5-liter ionization chamber mostly used with this instrument is calculated, assuming that (1) the pulse duration is short with respect to the ion accumulation time, (2) the time between the pulses is equal to or greater than the positive-ion drift period, and (3) $E \leq 3$ Mev. ✓

$f = \frac{1}{u} \ln(1+u)$ (cf. Brit. J. Radiol. 25, 274, 601, 1950) where $u = \alpha n_0 d^2 / (k_1 + k_2) U$;
 α is the recombination coefficient; $k_{1,2}$ the (+, -) ion mobilities;
 d the electrode spacing; U the plate voltage; and n_0 the number of ion

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KIMEL', L.R.; PANCHENKO, A.M.; TEREZ'YEV, V.P.

Calculation of the spectral-angular distribution of scattered gamma
quanta from a Cs^{137} monodirectional point source in iron. Atom.
energ. 15 no.4:328-331 0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ACCESSION NR: AT4021247

S/2892/63/000/002/0024/0027

AUTHOR: Panchenko, A. M.

TITLE: Boundary effects in measuring the intensity of scattered radiation of a unidirectional point source in water

SOURCE: Voprosy* dozimetrii i zashchity* ot izlucheniya, no. 2, 1963, 24-27

TOPIC TAGS: Monte-Carlo method, energy scattering, γ radiation, water medium, point source, unidirectional source

ABSTRACT: The author investigates the field of scattered γ radiation of a unidirectional point source in a semi-infinite water medium. The amount of scattered energy at the boundary at a distance of 3 lengths of the free course along the radius from the beam is decreased to 40% in comparison with infinite geometry. The experiments were conducted in water with a unidirectional point source having an initial energy of 0.661 MeV. A detector (a counter SEM-19 with a filter) (reference Panchenko, A. M. Atomnaya energiya, 14, Vy*p. 4, 408 (1963)) was placed in the tank at fixed distances along the beam. The measurements usually began at a water layer thickness above the detector equal to 1-2 cm. The influence of the boundary decreases as the distance from the beam increases. Relatively larger

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ACCESSION NR: AT4021247

error is observed with measurements in the medium lying to the left of the entrance of the beam into the water, but this takes place only at very close distances to the boundary. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Physics and Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 06Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, NS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4021246

S/2892/63/000/002/0006/0023

AUTHOR: Kimel', L. R., Panchenko, A. M., Terent'yev, V. P.

TITLE: Calculation of the spectral angular distribution of scattered radiation of a point unidirectional cesium 137 source in iron by means of the Monte-Carlo method

SOURCE: Voprosy* dozimetrii i zashchity* ot izlucheniya, no. 2, 1963, 6-23

TOPIC TAGS: Monte-Carlo method, computers, Strela-3, energy scattering, spectral distribution, angular distribution, point source, unidirectional source, γ quantum, Compton effect, photoeffect, energy albedo, iron

ABSTRACT: In the article by Berger, M. J., Spenser, L. V. (radiation RES., vol. 10, no. 5, page 552 (1959)) the problem on the distribution of scattered energy of a unidirectional point source with an initial γ quantum energy of 1.28 MeV in a semi-infinite water medium was solved by a combination of the analytic method and the Monte-Carlo method. The authors have undertaken the task of presenting the spectral angular distribution of this type of source. The calculations of this article are based on the Monte-Carlo method and were done on the electronic computer Strela-3 of VTsAN SSSR. The results were obtained on the analysis of 5420 γ quantum histories. The unidirectional point source with an initial γ quanta energy of

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ACCESSION NR: AT4021246

$E_0 = 0.661$ MeV is located in an infinite iron medium with a density of $\rho = 7.89$ g/cm³. The sequence of the calculation is as follows: 1) the track of the γ quanta is found; 2) the type of interaction is determined; 3) the angle of the quantum scattering in the Compton process is set; 4) the quantum energy after scattering is determined; and 5) the azimuthal angle of scattering is found, disregarding the polarization of the γ quanta. The spectral angular distribution and function of the attenuation of the scattered radiation is obtained. Some data, known from literature, is also calculated for the purpose of verifying the method. These are correlated in different graphs. The energy albedo is determined as a relationship of the amount of energy reflected from the semi-infinite medium to the energy falling on this medium for an identical length of time. The angular distribution of scattered energy for the central areas is constructed from the graphs. A shift of the spectra in a low energy region is noted with the increase of the angle. Radial distribution of the scattered energy corresponding with experimental data done by Gol'dshteyn (Osnovy zashchity reaktorov. M., Gosatomizdat, 1961) are obtained. The numerical and energy albedo and the attenuation of the primary beam are also calculated. The authors express their thanks to O. I. Leypunskiy for his constant attention to the article and to V. N. Seleznev for aid given in the programming of the problem. Orig. art. has: 16 formulas, 12 figures, and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

S/089/63/014/004/013/019
A066/A126

AUTHOR: Panchenko, A.M.

TITLE: Some dosimetric characteristics of the small counter SEM-10 (SEM-10)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 14, no. 4, 1963, 408 - 409

TEXT: The small shielded halogen β -counter SEM-10 (Fig. 1), recently developed by the industry, was tested for its applicability as a gamma detector. The operating voltage is 400 v, the counting plateau is not less than 100 v, the natural background does not exceed 8 pulses/min, and the thickness of the steel cathode is 40 mg/cm². The sensitivity of the counter within the range 0.1 - 1.25 Mev was found to be $8.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ pulses $\cdot$ cm²/Mev with an error of $\pm 11\%$. The experiments were carried out with Hg²⁰³ (0.28 Mev), Cr⁵¹ (0.33 Mev), Cs¹³⁷ (0.661 Mev), Cs¹³⁴ (0.72 Mev), Zn⁶⁵ (1.12 Mev), and Co⁶⁰ (1.25 Mev) sources, and also with filtered x-rays. The counter proved sufficiently isotropic within the energy range under consideration and can be used for measuring the intensity of

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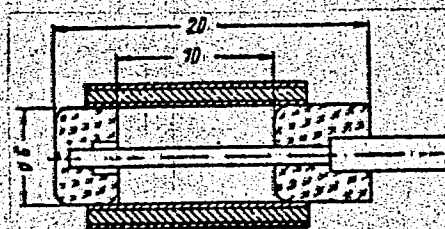
Some dosimetric characteristics of the

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A066/A126

γ -radiations with complex spectral angular distribution. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1962

Figure 1: Schematic diagram of SBM-10 shielded counter.



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 DTIC(1)/KFT(n)-2/EDS AFPTC/ASD/AFML/SSD Pu-1 IJP(C)
 8/0089/63/014/006/0577/0579
 Accession No: AP3002266

AUTHOR: Layunskiy, O. I.; Kinel', L. P.; Panchenko, A. M.

TITLE: Gamma-radiation field of collimated point sources Cs sup 137 and Co sup 60 in iron

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 14, no. 6, 1963, 577-579

TOPIC TAGS: gamma radiation, point radiation sources, Cs sup 137, Co sup 60, iron, plane radiation sources, energy buildup factors

ABSTRACT: Measurements have been made of the spatial distribution of scattered gamma quanta in an iron block measuring 16 x 18 x 25 cm from highly collimated point sources Cs sup 137 and Co sup 60 with activities from 1 to 0.55 curie. The geometry of the experimental setup is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosures. The block consisted of separate sheets of iron. An SSA-10 gas-discharge counter, with a special screen to reduce energy dependence and provide practically isotropic sensitivity of the counter, served as the detector. The measurements were made at points with h and r coordinates, where h = beam distance from the entrance to the middle, and r = radial distance in the plane

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ACCESSION NR: AP3002266

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perpendicular to the beam. For Cs sup 137 the measurements were made at five fixed points: 1.19, 2.56, 3.92, 5.28, and 6.65 (where the numbers represent multiples of the mean free path). For Co sup 60, the values used were 1, 4, and 5. The results are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. A formula (see Formula 1 of the Enclosures) has been derived from data for the Cs sup 137 source for calculating the buildup factor $B_{sub E}$ for a plane collimated source. Within the limits of experimental error, the calculated values of the buildup factor for a plane collimated source in iron at the energies of primary gamma quanta of 0.661 Mev were found to be in good agreement with the experimental data of H. Goldstein and S. Wilkins (US AEC Report NYO-3075 (1954)). Similar experiments have been conducted for concrete, aluminum, and lead. "In conclusion, the authors express their appreciation to V. I. Ivanov and V. P. Mashkovich for valuable advice expressed during the review of the work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Sep62 DATE ACQ: 12Jul63 ENCL: 03

SUP CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 005

Card 2/3

L 24405-65 EWT(m)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Ps-4 IJP(o) JD
 ACCESSION NR: AT5003278 S/2892/64/000/003/0020/0024

AUTHOR: Panchenko, A. M. B+1

TITLE: Distribution function of a point unidirectional source with 2.76 Mev initial gamma quanta energy in aluminum, iron, and lead ✓

SOURCE: Moscow, Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Voprosy dozimetrii i zashchity ot izlucheniya, no. 3, 1964, 20-24

TOPIC TAGS: gamma radiation, point source, radiation distribution function, radiation shielding, aluminum shielding, iron shielding, lead shielding ✓

ABSTRACT: This paper is a continuation of previously published experiments (L. R. Kimel' et al. Voprosy dozimetrii i zashchity ot izlucheniya: V. I. Ivanov, Editor, no. 1, M., Gosatomizdat, 1963). The equipment, geometry, and procedures were the same as those given in the above reference. Here, in the form of graphs, the author presents the distribution functions of a point unidirectional source with 2.76 Mev initial γ -quanta energy in Al, Fe, and Pb, and a table of energy accumulation factors for a plane unidirectional source whose values agree quite well with those given by G. Gol'dshteyn. (Osnovy zashchity reaktorov. M., Gosatomizdat,

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L 24405-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003278

1961). "The author thanks V. I. Polyakov and V. P. Terent'yev for their help in carrying out the experiment." Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 3 figures, and 1 table. 2

ASSOCIATION: Nona

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OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 24401-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2 Pu-4

ACCESSION NR: AT5003282

8/2892/64/000/003/0045/0054

B+1

AUTHOR: Panchenko, A. M.

TITLE: A study of the radiation field from point unidirectional sources. (Brief survey)

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Voprosy dozimetrii i zashchity ot izlucheniya, no. 3, 1964, 45-54

TOPIC TAGS: radiation field, spatial radiation distribution, point source, unidirectional source, gamma ray scattering, fast neutron scattering, air, water, paraffin, reactor shielding /9

ABSTRACT: After comparing the results published in 22 Soviet and Western references, the author concludes that: 1) the experimental and theoretical data on the distribution of γ -rays from collimated sources refer basically to water and air. The only exceptions are the papers by W. P. Stinson (Nucleonics, 12, 9, 50, 1954), who presents the topography of reactor γ -ray intensities scattered in paraffin, and D. P. Osanov (Priory i metody analiza izlucheniya. M. Gosatomizdat, no. III, 1962, p. 53), who gives theoretical calculations of doses behind iron barriers in

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